

Reserve this Paper

Nullification

# The Journal.

VOL. NO. 3.]

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## PROSPECTUS

### OF THE

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### BY JUGH WELCH.

It is drawn from observation, and is the practical use of mankind.

The Journal will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; an abstract of the Debates of Congress and our State Legislature; when in Session; valuable Public Documents, Speeches, Essays, &c. But it will be exclusively confined to these. It will also contain its design, Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Education, Morals, &c. whatever may tend to instruct or amuse the various classes or interests into which the community is divided: in short it will be, as its limited means will admit, "a map of life."

A political character will remain the same throughout. It will support the rights of the States; but it will give a less strenuous and unyielding support to the Rights of the Federal Government.

To promote Internal Improvement, will be one of the darling objects of the Journal. All classes of the people are greatly interested in the measure: for wealth, honor and respectability are as sure to follow internal improvement, as effects follow causes.

Home Manufactures are no less important to the people of this and every other State, than Internal Improvement; and, under a full conviction of the propriety and justice of its principles, the Journal will advocate such duties as shall be deemed, under circumstances, equal, just and constitutional.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

## THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.  
GEORGIA—MR. JEFFERSON.

We insert, in another column, the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Nullification meeting recently assembled in the metropolis of Georgia. It will be seen that they discarded the title by which most of its members have been heretofore distinguished—they are no longer "the Troup party," but "the friends of State Rights"—the asserters of the State sovereignty which Mr. McDuffie, in his younger days, was wont to call an "ill-omened blast," sounded by Virginia demagogues!

The first resolution adopted by this new party is intended to trace the pedigree of Nullification to Mr. Jefferson, and to cover that ruinous heresy with the sanction of his popular name. But, was Mr. Jefferson a nullifier? If he was, Mr. Madison is also one of that sect—which no one will pretend to assert. We say this on the best authority—the authority of Mr. Jefferson himself. Is this doubted? Read the following: A correspondent of the Enquirer furnishes that journal with the subjoined extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Madison, when in 1800, in relation to the attempt made in that year by Pennsylvania to nullify a decision of the Supreme Court, which was successfully put down by Mr. Madison, BY FORCE—captain of a Militia General (Bright) and his soldiers, in the streets of Philadelphia, notwithstanding the militia were ordered into service by the Governor of Pennsylvania, and under the direction of the Legislature—trying them by the Court—sentencing them to punishment—and afterwards pardoning them, not because the "sovereignty" of Pennsylvania threw around its axis, but, (according to the chronicles of the day), because President Madison "considered the law satisfied, as far as related to those citizens who acted under the erroneous orders of the Governor of the State."

Extract from a letter of Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, dated Monticello, May 22, 1809.

"I had seen with much pleasure, that the dispute with Pennsylvania was going off so smoothly; but am much mortified to see the spirit manifested by the prisoners themselves, as they are by those who participated in the mode of their liberation. One circumstance in it struck my attention especially, but it admitted a different explanation. I trust that no section of Republicans will countenance the suggestion of the Federalists, that

there has ever been any difference AT ALL in our political principles or any sensible one in our views of the public interests."

[The letter is a long one, on Mr. J.'s pecuniary affairs, to which the whole of it relates, with the foregoing exception. The expression of Mr. J.'s convictions as the principles of the two, being altogether unrecalled for and spontaneous, is therefore the more weighty. It is worthy of remark, too, that the words at all, in the last sentence, are an interlineation. It was first written, "any indifference in our political principles;" but this did not sufficiently express the truth, and Mr. J. inserted at all.]

Let it be remembered that this letter of Mr. Jefferson was written at the very moment that Mr. Madison had, in defiance to the "State Sovereignty" of Pennsylvania, put down BY FORCE, an attempt to nullify the decision of one of the departments of the federal government; and does it not conclusively demonstrate that both Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson were opposed to this monstrous and ruinous heresy? It is not more certain that the sun shines, or that men live and die.

In connection with the Pennsylvania case, it may not be amiss to cite another fact—which is this: so much dissatisfied was Pennsylvania with her discomfiture in the attempt to resist the execution of the federal laws, that she immediately recommended an amendment to the federal constitution, proposing the establishment of a tribunal for the adjudication and settlement of cases of conflicting jurisdiction between the federal and state governments—to which proposition the legislature of Virginia replied, by nearly a unanimous vote, that the creation of such a tribunal was unnecessary, one having been already provided by the constitution, in the Supreme Court! These are facts—solemnly recorded facts—which even the nullifiers cannot call in question; and they embody a volume of argument, the force of which we defy them to evade, or to resist the inevitable conclusions to which they lead.

Besides—if Nullification be an old and not a new doctrine, why is it that it was never heard of before South Carolina presented it to her people as "a constitutional and peaceable remedy" against the mal-administration of the federal government? Why when this sovereign panacea was first promulgated to the world, was it not received with acclamation by the State Rights party in Virginia, the direct descendants of the men of '98, and the legitimate depositories of their principles? Why on the contrary, was it met with a universal burst of scornful derision and rebuke? Were the '98 men all dead? Were their principles extinct? No one will pretend to say so. And yet this doctrine was entirely new to them? How was this unless the true faith had been lost?

We might, too ask, why it is that this right of authoritative state judgment action was never asserted in the federal convention which formed the constitution, or in the state convention which were called together to discuss the propriety of its adoption! Why was it, when Patrick Henry, in Virginia, Luther Martin, in Maryland, and Georgia Clinton, in New York, portrayed the evils which it would reduce the States, shorn of their powers, and converted provinces of the "ten miles square"—why was it we ask that the friends of that instrument did not at once silence the objections by pointing to this potential mode of redress—this tremendous power of protecting themselves in the enjoyment of their reserved rights, by arresting the wheels of federal Legislation in its mad career? Why we ask was every member of every one of the conventions, federal and state, silent with regard to the reservation of this right of nullification and secession, which it would be seen at once would have answered every objection urged by the constitution to its adoption? Simply because no such thing was ever dreamed of by the statesmen of that day. Indeed we go still farther, and assert that such a right was proposed to be conferred on the States in the proposition made by Luther Martin to exempt the Citizens of a State from the penalties of treason, when they might resist a law of the federal government, by order of the State authorities, and rejected! What

does this prove, if that this right of authoritative State interposition was not reserved, but that it was emphatically denied.

We are aware that we shall be met with the inquiry, how shall the States protect themselves, without this or some equivalent right? to which we answer, by resorting to some one of the modes pointed out by the constitution itself—an when all of them fail, and the oppression becomes no longer sufferable, to throw it off at every hazard. At all events, however, this is no part of the subject now to be discussed. The true question is, not what rights the States ought to possess but what rights they have reserved, and until it can be shown that Nullification is a right thus reserved, all arguments based on their mere utility are worth nothing.

We do not deem it worth while, at present, to comment on the other resolutions adopted by the Georgia meeting, as we shall have sufficient opportunity for this during the present winter, when their subject matter will take before the people in a more instructing shape.

From the Milledgeville Recorder.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 13, 1833.  
A meeting of persons friendly to State Rights having been called, by notice in the gazettes of this place, a numerous assembly convened this evening at 7 o'clock, in the Representative Chamber, in the State House.

On motion of Mr. Gordon Putnam, the honorable Christopher J. Strong was called to the Chair. The Chairman having taken the Chair, on motion of Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. Sayle was appointed Secretary; and on motion of Gen. Beall, Mr. Longstreet was appointed Assistant Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting:—whereupon on motion of the Hon. A. S. Clayton,

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen be appointed by the Chairman to prepare resolutions expressing the sentiments of the State Rights Party, in this State, and report to this meeting during its sitting.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee:

Hon. A. S. Clayton, Hon. William H. Crawford, Dr. Wm. C. Daniell, Col. Jones, Mr. Heberham, Mr. Hillhouse, Col. Rockwell, Mr. Chappell, Mr. Young, Gen. Beall, Col. Newton, General Warren, and Hon. Charles Dougherty.

The Committee retired, and having returned, reported through their Chairman, the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The relations between the federal & state Governments have assumed a peculiar and intense interest by reason of the event which terminated the deliberations of the last Congress. The long and angry contests which agitated the whole South, and had produced just complaints against the General Government, were brought to a close with its last session; but they were succeeded, and doubtless for the special purpose of subserving at some future period, the very principles they were compelled to abandon, by the enactment of a law equally objectionable and certainly more dangerous to the liberties of the people than their former oppressions; and which, if permitted to endure, will ultimately perpetuate the usurpations which it was professed. It is not difficult to perceive that allusion is here made to the proclamation of the President of the United States, and the Force Bill, which was its legitimate consequence. The first document instantly revived the doctrines of the Federalists of '08, which had been put down by Mr. Jefferson, at the head of the Republicans; and now, parties are forming every where, and particularly in our own State, for the avowed purpose of supporting the principles of the Proclamation & Force Bill; and thereby insidiously restoring to the Federal Party, the power which they lost under the elder Adams. To this end they have changed their name to one which is designed to play upon popular feeling and by the force of prejudice alone, they are aiming to re-establish principles which the good sense of the people absolutely rejected in 1801, as tending to the destruction of the Union, and bearing upon its ruins a consolidated federal government, by order of the State authorities, and rejected! What

does this prove, if that this right of authoritative State interposition was not reserved, but that it was emphatically denied. We are aware that we shall be met with the inquiry, how shall the States protect themselves, without this or some equivalent right? to which we answer, by resorting to some one of the modes pointed out by the constitution itself—an when all of them fail, and the oppression becomes no longer sufferable, to throw it off at every hazard. At all events, however, this is no part of the subject now to be discussed. The true question is, not what rights the States ought to possess but what rights they have reserved, and until it can be shown that Nullification is a right thus reserved, all arguments based on their mere utility are worth nothing. We do not deem it worth while, at present, to comment on the other resolutions adopted by the Georgia meeting, as we shall have sufficient opportunity for this during the present winter, when their subject matter will take before the people in a more instructing shape.

That it may be distinctly understood what are the principles of this Association, it will be necessary to show what are the doctrines of the Proclamation, and these are asserted in language which admits of no dispute.

1st. It maintains that the States of which this confederacy is composed, never had a separate existence; for that, from the moment they ceased to be dependent on Great Britain, they formed one nation, and have so continued.

2d. That a state in the exercise of its legitimate powers, has not the right to decide upon the constitutionality of an act of Congress, and to protect its citizens from the operation of an unconstitutional act, and to maintain within her limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to a sovereign state.

3d. That the States have no right to secede from the union under any circumstances whatever; inasmuch as secession would DESTROY THE UNITY OF THE NATION.

4th. That the people of the twenty-four states constitute one people.

5th. That the members of Congress "are all representatives of the United States; not representatives of the particular state from which they come," and that they are not "accountable to it for any act done in the performance of their legislative functions."

6th. That the states have "not retained their entire sovereignty."

7th. That the allegiance of our citizens is due to the United States "in the first instance," and not to their respective states.

These are the doctrines of the Proclamation, and they have, at the special instance of the President, produced the Force Bill for their complete execution. This meeting doth solemnly protest against them, and as solemnly deny their legitimate deduction from the compact which established the Federal Government; and the Association now formed will resist them in every proper manner.

To this end, they RESOLVE, That the present meeting be organized into an Association, to be denominated "THE STATE RIGHTS PARTY OF GEORGIA," and recommend meetings in all the counties for the purpose of constituting similar associations, to be connected with that which will be formed at Milledgeville, as the Central Association.

Resolved, That the doctrines of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, as construed and understood by Mr. Jefferson, and triumphantly acted upon in 1825, '6, and 7, in the State of Georgia, constitute the creed of the State Rights Party of Georgia; and that as all unconstitutional laws are null and void, we will, whenever the proper exigency arises, resist them in any manner the sovereign power of the state may order and direct.

Resolved, That we consider the Force Bill as a glaring infraction of State Rights, & a gross outrage upon the people; and that its continuance upon the statute book is such an act of usurpation as ought not to be submitted

to by free and independent states; and that we will use our exertions to counteract the principles of the proclamation, and to obtain a repeal of said bill.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and they are hereby earnestly requested to demand an immediate repeal of the act of the last Congress, denominated the Force Bill, as being a palpable violation of the rights of the States, and the Federal Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Torrance.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of the State Rights Association of Georgia, to correspond with such Associations in support of State Rights, as have been or may be organized in the several counties of Georgia.

C. B. STRONG, Chairman.  
N. C. SATRE, A. B. LONGSTREET, Secretaries.

From the (N. Y.) Courier and Enquirer.  
THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

We are quite sure that our readers have not forgotten the series of letters published in this paper last winter, under the signature of the "Spy in Washington." They were conspicuous for their purity of style, courtesy of language and honesty of purpose; but their popularity was principally derived from their strict adherence to the truth as related to what was past, and their accuracy as to the detail of events not known to the public at the time of publication.

Nearly a twelve months has now passed, and we are justified in saying that time, that unerring test of all sublimity predictions, has verified the truth of all "The Spy" foretold.

It will be perceived by the following letter that he has resumed his labors. We have perfect confidence in all he writes, but we still believe that this movement of the friends of Col. Johnson, is nothing more than a demonstration intended to compel the supporters of Mr. Van Buren to him on their ticket for the Vice Presidency. We do not know of any legitimate claims which the Colonel has for the Presidency, and whether this *russe de guerre* of his friends will procure for him the nomination for Vice President, remains to be seen.—We doubt its success.

The letter which we publish to-day is one of more than ordinary interest, and its authorship will no doubt be attributed by the Argus and its associate collar presses, to various sources. By some it will be pronounced a fabrication, and by others treated as the imaginings of a dreamer. Be this as it may—we owe it to our readers to say, that it came to us in an envelope bearing the same superscription and sealed with the same seal, as did all those letters which appeared in our columns last winter under the same signature. And we here deliberately assert that we neither know nor suspect by whom it was written. On these facts we stake the reputation of the Courier and Enquirer, and thus pointedly state them at this time, to avoid the necessity of any future reference to the subject.

We deem it necessary to add, that in publishing the letters of "The Spy in Washington," we shall not hold ourselves responsible for his opinions; but we think we may safely vouch for the accuracy of his information. On this subject, however, our readers have the means of judging for themselves. They cannot have forgotten the unerring certainty with which he predicted last winter all important events, and he may, he may, he is welcome to a place in our columns so long as he avoids personalities.

Washington, Nov. 12, 1833.

Sir—I have suspended my letters some time, but the coming session of Congress and the important questions which must so deeply affect the interests, will justify their continuance. Last year the Tariff and South Carolina were the chief topics. Now we have Surplus Revenue—the Public Land—the Bank—Alabama—and the Presidential Election. The last not the least may in a subsequent number and by the commencement of the session read my former letters, and show that you were not written without so just a basis edge of the present as to authorize me to speak of the future—the purpose of this note is more to renew the confidence, and give you some things known, than to speculate on events yet to come.

The indications of the break in the



the Jackson party throughout the whole country, and so marked, that you will not be surprised when I tell you that the time is nearer at hand than even you suppose. None but those who have the best means of knowing the state of the public mind in the South, can believe the rapid falling off in all the Southern States, but there are other indications of a sudden dissolution in the immediate precincts of the palace, which will soon be more fully developed. The purpose of the dissolution of the first cabinet was to unite the influence of the Executive Government in support of the executive favorite—but high minded and honorable men soon became restive under the show of authority exercised by others. The same corrupt influence which dissolved the first cabinet remains to disturb the second, and the consequence is that their unity was long since dissolved.

You will recollect that the Post and Standard, as well as the saintly Journal of Commerce, have joined in assailing the Post Office. While the Globe gave them its silent cooperation. Do you suppose that this was done without a purpose? the object was to remove Mr. Barry and make way for "Free Tom's Moore!!" as he has sometimes been indecorously termed. I see you start and exclaim is this possible? What the Globe, Blair and Kendall in a conspiracy against Major Barry? Yes and I'll give a few facts.

The Rev. O. B. Brown who is the steady and devoted friend of Col. R. M. Johnson, was chief clerk of the Post Office Department, and as such was supposed to favor Col. Johnson's interest. He was removed to another desk, and the control and the distribution of the contracts and appointments divided between Chas. K. Gardner and Selah R. Hobbie, the assistants, who have devoted themselves to the interest of Mr. Van Buren Col. Johnson and his friends became restive. They remonstrated with Mr. Barry, and Mr. Blair was told that if he and Mr. Kendall dared to do any act to the prejudice of Col. Johnson, that portion of the party would take measures to make their weight and influence be felt. They were also told that the West and South were natural allies, and that any attempt on the part of the President to appoint Mr. Van Buren his successor to the exclusion of Col. Johnson would be resisted they were told too, that between Col. Johnson and Mr. Barry, there had been a long and intimate personal friendship, and warned that when the time came for the Post Master General to choose between Col. Johnson and Mr. Van Buren, he would adhere to his old friend and his old principles. And they were further admonished, that the people once forbade the executive nomination of a successor, and that the West would do so again. The consequence of these expostulations was the limping apology of the Globe for the P. O. Department, and a few complimentary notices of Col. Johnson. Do you ask if Col. Johnson intends to be a candidate? He does his friends and family are rich—they have great family pride—they have always been democratic. He has always been their darling, and they have resolved that he shall be a candidate. Besides the most influential members of the family reside in the South they are largely interested as planters, and—they will not support Mr. Van Buren; and when the time comes, you will find the Post Office Department arrayed on the side of Johnson. Indeed the chief has already taken his stand, and almost all these contractors who relied on Mr. Van Buren's influence have gone home disappointed. "Lewis is deeply mortified and outrageously angry. But what is more decided, Gardner and O. B. Brown have quarreled, and Mr. Barry has taken the part of and sustains Brown so much for the Post Office.

The State Department and the War Department are openly and decidedly hostile to the K. Cabinet influence. It is known that Mr. Woodbury the head of the Department is secretly and bitterly opposed to Isaac Hill, and coolly and calmly as he is, he will render no service to him. This leaves Mr. Van Buren with no other aid than the Treasury; and if he succeeds in making the Bank question a test of fitness for the Presidency, will build up a rival rather than a support to Mr. Taney—The end of the Congress will not come without many and extraordinary changes.

I have made you a much longer letter than I intended. I have many and important things to say, but I will reserve them for a future letter. The surplus revenue is to give the President no trouble.

"The Spy in Washington"

\* We deem it but an act of justice to this gentleman to say, that when we elected him in August 1832 with Blair and Kendall, we did him injustice. Whatever

may be his failings, he is immeasurably the superior of those men in all those qualities which render a man worthy of the confidence of his fellow citizens.  
Editor Courier & Enquirer.

From the Raleigh Register.

**Internal Improvement Convention.**—In our last, we mentioned the assembling of this body, and gave a short sketch of the first day's proceedings. On Tuesday, a number of Resolutions were offered, submitting as many plans of improvement, all of which were referred to a General Committee composed of one member from each Congressional District represented in the Convention. The following gentlemen constituted this Committee, viz: Duncan Cameron, Chairman, Samuel T. Sawyer, Governor Branch, Matthias E. Manly, John D. Hawkins, General E. B. Dudley, Judge Strange, Emanuel Shober, Gen. Thos. G. Polk, Vardy McBee, Governor Burton and Samuel King.

The Committee reported on Thursday morning, and we regret that our efforts to procure a copy of their Report for publication in to-day's paper, have proved unsuccessful. We submit however, such an outline of its details as will for the present we trust, be satisfactory to the public.

The Report commences by stating, that the plan upon which the Committee have agreed, though it may not be the best which could have been devised, united more persons in its favor than any that had been proposed. They recommended for that Beaufort Harbor should be connected with Neuse River, by a ship channel, so that vessels drawing ten feet water may reach Newbern; in order to relieve that portion of our commerce, which passes through Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, from the difficulties presented by the Swash. 2d. That a Rail Road be constructed from some point upon the sea board to the Tennessee line, to afford facilities of intercourse with the Western counties, and to draw within our limits a portion of the Western trade.—3d. That a Rail-Road be constructed from some point upon the Roanoke to the South-Carolina line, which shall intersect our navigable rivers above the Falls. 5th. That a Canal be dug from Edenton to the Dismal Swamp Canal, or a Rail-Road be constructed from the former point to intersect the Portsmouth Rail Road, so as to connect Edenton with Norfolk.

The effect of the system would be to render the harbor of Newbern accessible to our trade, and to open a communication between the extreme sections of the State by constructing a Rail-Road, lengthwise through it, from East to West, and latitudinally, from North to South.

The cost of the ship channel from Beaufort to Neuse, which has been twice surveyed, first by the State Government, and subsequently under the authority of the United States, is estimated at \$600,000. The cost of the proposed Rail-Roads is computed at the average price of \$8,000 per mile, and the whole sum necessary to effect the entire Scheme, is estimated at Five Millions. It is proposed to raise this sum by loan, and it is believed, that if the period of payment be postponed fifteen or twenty years, it may be obtained at between four and five per cent. interest.

The Bank stock belonging to the State, is supposed to be equal in value to \$500,000; and the profits derived from it, together with the income accruing from the Stock, owned by the State, in Road and Navigation Companies, and the Revenue arising to the Literary Fund from the various subjects of taxation which have been transferred to it, will form an aggregate amount greater than the sum necessary to pay the interest on the first million borrowed. The Committee recommend that the first million borrowed, shall be expended upon such section of the general plan proposed as, in the opinion of the Board for Internal Improvements, aided by competent Engineers, shall promise to produce the greatest amount of tolls. That the tolls accruing from the work thus constructed shall constitute a fund which, with the addition of such other sum as may be found necessary, to be procured by taxation or otherwise, shall be appropriated to pay the interest on a second million which shall then be borrowed; and that annual loans of a million be obtained in like manner, until the whole Scheme is completed.

On the question—Shall this Report be adopted? a debate arose which continued, with the necessary intermissions, until Friday evening, 7 o'clock, when the vote was taken and carried in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority. The counties of Warren, Halifax, Caswell and Bertie only, voted against the Report—the remaining 44 counties and Towns, represented in the Convention, going for it. We attended the discussion throughout, in the capacity of Stenographers, and as we intend to publish the debate in *extenso*, so soon as the press of Legislative matter will permit, we only now say of it, that it was characterized by all the ability which might have been expected from the high attainments of most of

the gentlemen who participated in its excitement. The debate was opened by Judge Cameron, chairman of the Committee, who succeeded in the order named, by Messrs. M. E. Manly, Hugh McQue, Willis Alston, Samuel King, Edward L. Winslow, P. H. Winston, Jam. Cooke, Governor Swain, Gavin Hol, Emanuel Shober, Smith Downey, L. D. Henry, Henry Pitts, J. A. Hill and James McBane—all in favor of the adoption of the Report, with the exception of Messrs. Alston and Pitts.

On Saturday at 1 o'clock, the Convention waited in a body upon the Legislature, both Houses being convened for that purpose in the Commons Hall, and submitted to them the result of their labors, accompanied by Memorial praying that the necessary steps may be taken to carry the views of the Convention into successful operation. The Memorial which we shall hereafter publish, was drawn up by Judge Strange, and was read by that gentleman in a most impressive manner. The reading occupied about half an hour during which time the most profound silence was observed, which was followed at its close by the loud plaudits of the Assembly.

In closing this notice of the proceedings of the Convention, we must be permitted to say, that a more intelligent, patriotic and disinterested body has not assembled in this State for any purpose since the foundation of the government. (This may be thought high, but it is not certainly extravagant commendation.) The sectional prejudices and jealousies, which have hitherto frequently characterized the proceedings of our public councils, were entirely discarded. The nearly unanimous vote upon a subject of great public concern, where most important interests were at stake, is without a parallel in our history. The discussion though full, able and animated, was not, in a single instance, marked by the slightest discourtesy; and we are certain that the Delegates have returned to their homes with increased good will for each other, and a more anxious desire to promote the prosperity of every section of the State.

\* It is proper to state that the vote of Halifax was given against the Report, in consequence of the accidental absence of one of the Delegates from the county Col. Cox, of the minority, was allowed to enter his protest against the vote of his colleagues, which we shall take pleasure in publishing.

From the Constitutionalist.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 30.

It seems to be the aim of certain politicians, for certain purposes, to create a prejudice in the public mind against Congress. They constantly speak of it as a body totally distinct from, and independent of the people, and not unfrequently as a set of corrupt, dangerous men, regardless of the people's will and hostile to their interests. The people are even told by an administration press, that a majority of the members were directly bribed on a great question of national politics on which their duty called them to act!

What is the relation in which Congress stands to the people? Our Government combines the qualities of a monarchy and a democracy. From the extent of the country, a pure democracy in practice, is impossible; where then is the principle preserved? In the very body thus vilified and libelled, there, and there only. The House of Representatives are, in effect, the people.—Were the Government a democracy in point of fact, the people would enact the laws in person, as that is the distinguishing feature of a pure democracy. But this, for the reason assigned above, they cannot do. The nearest approach to it is doing it by their immediate representatives: these are no others than the Members of Congress.—They are elected by the people and of the people, and at the expiration of their term of service, and during its intervals, return to the people again.

Why then the attempt to excite a feeling toward them as though they were foreigners, aliens to the country and its civil institutions? They are elected every two years; are republicans when elected, at least for a number of years have been elected by the party claiming all the republicanism; but ere their term of service is half expired, we are told that they have become utterly corrupted? Let them but go counter to the dictation of the party in a single instance, or pass a law which it pleases the President to veto, and gone in a trice are all their republicanisms and honesty and oaths, and the whole cry of "public opinion" presses are unleashed to hunt them down.

They are denounced as a herd of bribed bargaining apostates, trafficking continually, some one of the great interests of the country against another, and selling themselves to the highest bidder!

A residence of a few months at Washington, latterly, seems to have an effect especially disastrous upon the moral character of men.

From the same.

**Anecdote.**—When Napoleon took it into his head to be "The Government," he thought that it would be a safe usage to get the public opinion of the army. The question was accordingly submitted to the military with the understanding that "it was a question on which they might conscientiously differ with their head and with each other." This has given rise among historians to a piece of scandal.

There was one regiment which was considered not quite orthodox; however faultless its rank and file may have been as mere soldiers, their political discipline was deemed somewhat defective. But the commander, who was a straight-haired politician, was duly impressed with the importance of having his regiment a unit in such matters, and straightway set about improving its organization and discipline. So when the day arrived when their free suffrages were to be given, the regiment was drawn in line, and the Colonel informed them of the object for which they were assembled, viz: to vote on the question of investing the First Consul with supreme power; instructing them to vote just as they pleased; to consult their own opinions without regard to his. After which the Colonel communicated to them a Message, the substance of which we give below, in the appropriate if not in the exact words.

"Having carefully and anxiously considered all the facts and arguments of the case, the Colonel deems it his duty to communicate in this manner to his Regiment the final conclusions of his own mind, and the reasons on which they are founded, in order to put them in a durable form, and to prevent misconceptions." \* \* \* "The Colonel could not, in justice to the responsibility which he owes to the First Consul, refrain from pressing upon the Regiment his view of the considerations which impel to immediate action." \* \* \* "In the performance of this high trust, it is his undoubted right to express to those whom the First Consul and his own choice have made his associates in the administration of the Regiment, his opinion of their duties under circumstances as they arise. It is this right which he now exercises. Far be it from him to expect or require that any member of the Regiment should, at his request, order, or dictation, do any act which he believes unlawful, or in his conscience condemns." But, the man who does not vote for the First Consul, I will shoot at the head of the Regiment.

Then, lest his men should stupidly mistake this for a hint in regard to, which way he wished them to vote, the Col explains. In the remarks he has made on this all important, question he trusts that the Regiment will see only the frank and Respectful declaration of the opinions which the Colonel has formed on a question of great national interest deeply affecting character and usefulness of his administration; not a spirit of dictation which the Colonel would be as careful to avoid as ready to resist." Therefore the man who does not vote for the first Consul, I will shoot at the head of the Regiment.

Then lest it should still be captiously and slanderously said that the Colonel wished to influence their opinions, he thus enlarges upon the idea. "The Colonel again repeats that he begs his Regiment to consider the proposal as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle." Therefore, the man who does not vote for the first Consul, I will shoot at the head of the regiment.

Toward the close of the Message the Colonel remarks, "Happy will he be, if the facts now disclosed produce uniformity of opinion and unity of action among the members of the Regiment." It is perhaps needless to say, that in this case such waste effect. All prejudices were removed: the result was a cheering indication of the harmony of this democratic Regiment, all the votes being cast for "the man of the people's choice." The fact was straightway published in all the sound democratic Journals, after which the accounts were collected into the columns of "The Government" paper at Paris, under the head of "PUBLIC OPINION."

"Far be it from me say the President, to expect or require any member of the Cabinet should, at his request, order, or direction, do any act which he believes to be unlawful, or in his conscience condemns: therefore Mr. Duane remove the deposits, and I remove you."

"In the remarks which were made, he trusts the Secretary of Treasury will see only the frank and respectful declaration of the opinion which the President has formed on a measure of national interest, and not a spirit of dictation, which the President would be as careful to avoid as ready to resist." Therefore Mr. Secretary remove the deposits, or take up your line of march for Philadelphia.

"The President again repeats that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle." Therefore, Mr. Duane remove the deposits or discontinue your destruction down Pennsylvania Avenue.

**Change of the Constitution.**—A dispatch to-day, says the Raleigh Register, a special Message, sent to the Legislature of the State, by Governor S. calling the attention of that body to the subject of amending the Constitution. These of our brother Editors, who so unceremoniously handled the Governor for his supposed omission of duty in presenting this subject to the Legislature, in his first Message, will, are confident, regret and retract the premature strictures, when they learn the true reason of his silence. The very moment he received the Returns from the Sheriffs which he requested to communicate to the Legislature he embraced the opportunity earnestly pressing the subject on their attention. It would have been immoral, had he done so, without waiting the Returns. It was unkind we think in the papers alluded to, to distrust, for one moment, an open and avowed advocate of their cause, one who to our knowledge, been indefatigable in his efforts to advance the progress of principles for which the West is contending.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina

Gentlemen,—I transmit to you Communication which I have just received from Gen. Thomas G. Chairman of a large and respectable meeting of the Members of the Legislature of this State, held at the Government house in this City, on the day of January last, together with a copy of the Journal of the Proceedings and the Address prepared by a committee of that body, to the free and independent citizens of North Carolina. I also transmit in further compliance with the request of the meeting, a file of Certificates which have been forwarded to me by the Sheriffs of the respective counties to which they relate showing the number of votes, for and against a change of the constitution at the annual election in August last.

My opinions upon the interesting subject to which these papers refer, have been so frequently expressed and are so generally known, that further explanation would seem unnecessary. Were it otherwise, the able exposition of my views, in the accompanying Address of the Committee above mentioned which received my sanction at the polls, and in the correctness of which my confidence continues undiminished, relieves me from all difficulty. I beg leave to commend the subject to the patriotism, the prudence and the justice of the General Assembly, and cherish the hope that it will receive that favorable consideration to which it is entitled by the important principles involved, and the respect due to the opinions and feelings of so large a portion of the citizens of the State.

You will recollect, that as with you resides the power to control this subject, so upon you rests the responsibility attached to its exercise. I earnestly hope that a spirit of conciliation and compromise may direct your councils and lead you to a result which will unite the interests and feelings of every section of the State, and thus ensure the harmony and prosperity of the whole.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.  
DAVID L. SWAIN

Executive Department, 2  
Nov. 25th, 1833.

It is stated that Major Barry has been removed from the Post Office, and that his place is to be filled by Thomas P. Moore. It is confidently stated that Col. R. Johnson has determined upon being a candidate for the next Presidency.





# The Journal.

**SATURDAY:**  
MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1833.

We have been informed that the President's message to the present Congress arrived in Salisbury on Friday last, but was unable to obtain a copy in time for insertion in the paper of this week. We will not anticipate the pleasure of our readers by any reading such a delayed production by any committee on it in advance.

Wm. GASTON, Esq. has been elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, by an overwhelming majority.

Gaston	112
Seawell	43
Scattering	36.

Vid L. SWAIN, Esq. has been re-elected Governor of this State without opposition.

Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay, editors of the Star, have been elected printers of the State for the ensuing year on the second balloting.

	1st	2nd.
Lawrence & Lemay	86	100
Gales & Son	58	73
C. R. Ramsey	39	withdwn.
Scattering	5	6

## THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

We have copied in another part of our paper the first number of the new series of the "Spy in Washington." It will be seen by the remarks of the Courier & Enquirer, that the statements of the Spv are generally founded on correct information, and may be relied on with more certainty than the surmises of most of the Washington letter-writers. His object is to state the truth. Such of our readers as would like to take a peep into the party machinery at Washington, will find these letters highly interesting.

The message of Gov. Hayne of South Carolina, came to hand on Monday last. It is most distinguished by the profusion of *bragging* it contains, the greater part in fact nearly all, of it being of that nature. If ability consists in that sort of stuff, Mr. Hayne has an undoubted right to the distinction, and God forbid that the unassuming and plain old Republican State of North Carolina should ever produce such a document as the message of the Governor of South Carolina. The Governor puffs the *chivalry* of South Carolina handsomely for their *Quixotism*: and if it were possible that their good sense did not teach them better, they might be induced to believe that they had achieved as much, more, than our revolutionary sires in the glorious and blessed struggle that made us the happiest people on the globe.

Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, known during the last winter by the signature of "The Spy in Washington," has again made his appearance in the columns of that paper. A letter published in the Courier of Monday contains secrets worth knowing, of which are certainly true. Of the accuracy of the subjoined statement, we entertain no doubt, we entertain no doubt, we entertain no doubt. But how does the writer get at these Treasury returns? Since the early part of the month, the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. X) has been poring over the statements of the United States. It is numerous columns and long, and has bewildered the financier. It is a tabular statement, five feet of his *Rice*, in the language of Poor, he is ready to exclaim,—

"this is too much for my poor weak head." As it is a public document, I may be permitted to give you a few of its items. From this statement it appears, that on the 1st of November, inst, the Bank held, of

Treasurer's deposits,	\$6,100,00
Public offices do.	1,360,000
Due the United States,	7,460,000
against this demand the Bank held,	
The bills or notes of specie-paying Banks,	\$82,072,000
Balance against the State Bank,	2,417,000
Due by Baring, Brothers, & Co., London	2,098,000
	6,587,900
Balance to be provided for,	\$873,000

To meet this demand of \$73,000 dollars, the Bank had in its vaults, in specie, as per statement, 10,342,000 dollars. It is proper to add, that so rapid are the Government drafts, the balance is reduced now to less than 3,000,000 dollars.

Thus it appears, that this Bank which the Kitchen Cabinet said was unable to meet the demands of the Government, was not only prepared on the first of November to pay them off, but that a clear balance, after paying the Treasury deposits, was left in their vaults of ten millions of dollars in specie; a sum, I venture to predict, equal to three times the amount of all the specie that all the banks employed by the Government will ever possess at one period."

## MILLEGEVILLE FRACAS.

Milledgeville, Nov. 20, 1833.

**Serious Affray.**—A great tumult occurred in this place last evening, which resulted in the death of one individual, and the wounding of several, one very dangerously. The circumstances were related to us as follows, but we cannot vouch for their accuracy. About dusk Wm. Ward and Henry Byrom (the one who shot Ellis in Macon) met with a Mr. A. G. Vail, whom the latter charged with leaving Macon to avoid giving testimony in the Ellis case, and made an attack on him by choking, and slightly stabbing; after which they went to the confectionary store of Mr. Dubourg, whom they taunted and insulted, and broke a large quantity of his Decanters, tumblers, &c., and beat a Mr. Hamilton Gaither, who took, or was supposed to take, some interest in the injury done to Mr. Dubourg. They then went to McComb's Tavern, where they were rude, and on being expostulated, struck the bar keeper, who ran, and on Mr. McComb coming, as it is said, with pistols, they seized him and pressed him back till they got him into the dining room, where it is said Byrom, or Ward, levelled a pistol to fire at Mr. McComb, and a Mr. Barelay Martin struck up the muzzle, and the contents entered the ceiling. A scuffle ensued, and another pistol was discharged, by which Ward was shot a little below the breast, and was carried off supposed to be killed, and for some time after was expected to die immediately, but is better to day, and may recover. His recovery, however, is at present quite uncertain, as it is difficult to determine the direction of the ball, which did not pass through, or the injury done by it. It is said that Ward declares his knowledge of the person who shot him, but refuses to give his name, unless certain to die. Some think the pistol with which he was shot was discharged by Byrom accidentally; that neither of Mr. McComb's pistols were discharged, and that both of Byrom's were. Much injury was done to Mr. McComb's Bar, at this first visit, and after Ward was taken off, Byrom went there again and committed great depredations on the house, by knocking out the windows, &c., and the Bar was rendered a complete wreck—Mr. McComb having been taken up stairs by his friends—and no one interfering in the destruction, though many hundreds of people were in the street. Indeed, every one was satisfied that the least movement against it would have been at the immediate peril of his life, and not a single police officer appeared. About 10 o'clock Mr. (Byrom) went a third time to McComb's armed with a sword, three or four dirks, and three or four pistols, all cocked, one in his left hand, and the drawn sword in his right—acting altogether as he had done before, like a madman. He went into the house through the entry, cut at each window with the sword as he passed along the rear of the long range of building, and was proceeding up stairs, when he was shot thro' the head with several buckshot, discharged from the head of the stairs, and fell instantly dead. It is said Mr. McComb shot him, and that he unhesitatingly acknowledged it. It was of course in self defence; for the necessity of it would seem inevitable. A more terrible state of things we scarcely ever heard of in a civilized community, and the absence of the Police all this time is unaccountable, and most disgraceful. But really the whole community were kept off in dread, by the desperate maniac who has fallen.

## Distinction of colors.

The case we recently mentioned of the English gentleman who mistook scarlet for black, and

ordered a mourning suit to be made of the former, is not an uncommon one. Dr. Spurzheim spoke of many such; and among the rest, a whole family who could not distinguish black from white, and also a boy at Vienna who was obliged to give up his tailor's trade for a similar reason. There is a person at Cambridge, in this State, we are informed, who has the same infirmity, and another at Duxbury. That the deficiency is not one of mere vision Spurzheim thought proved by the fact that the best draughtsmen are often the worst colorists; and he remarks in his "Pneurology" (a book of great interest and value, independently of its peculiar theories) that blind men sometimes retain a perfect conception of the relation and distinction of colors. In fine, he believes there is a peculiar organ or faculty of coloring, and he quotes, in illustration of the extent of its use, the observation of Goethe, that the workmen in Mosaic at Rome employ 15,000 varieties of colors, and 50 shades of each color,—that is, in all, seven hundred and fifty thousand shades. The organ is said to be situated in the middle of the arch of the eye-brow.

Boston Mer. Jour.

Charleston, Nov. 6.

It was stated by Mr. CALHOUN, at the Circus, on Friday night last, that a party was formed, or at least a design entertained at the North, to effect the removal of the white population from the Southern States! *Credat Judex Appellat* which means in the vernacular "You may tell it to the marines, but the sailors won't believe it."

It was stated on the same occasion by Gov. HAYNE, that so far from nullification having impoverished the State, or even rendered additional taxes necessary, (as the unionists had been silly enough to imagine,) it had actually left in the treasury a balance of more than 50,000 dollars, over and above the current annual expenditures. The Governor forgot to mention, however, that this very extraordinary financial result was wholly to be ascribed to the very opportune re-payment by the General Government of a large sum of money, on account of expenditures patriotically made by South Carolina during the last war. It is painful to reflect that money once nobly laid out in defence of the United States against foreign invasion, should, when repaid, be dedicated to the unhallowed purpose of warring against the United States. The Governor, in the course of his remarks, mentioned that his military arrangements during the nullification crisis, had been so admirably planned, that within twenty four hours after Charleston should have been invested, 1000 volunteers from the country would have been embodied within her limits, and an additional thousand per day, until the number was swelled to 20,000. "to keep the Tories in order," and repel the myrmidons of Uncle Sam. We must confess that our estimate of Governor HAYNE induced us to believe that he would have been above indulging in such undignified slang against the union minority in this State.—his position as Governor of this State should have forbidden him thus to give countenance to a mere trick of party, intended to fasten a false odium on men as honorable and high minded as himself.

Courier.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

**ITEMS.** The news has not yet reached us through the papers, but we are this moment informed, just as our paper is going to press, that David L. Swain has been re-elected governor without a dissenting voice and without opposition. This is good. We are also informed by the same gentleman, direct from Raleigh, that Wm. Gaston has been elected Judge of the supreme court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Henderson. His vote was an overwhelming one. He received 112 votes over his formidable antagonist Judge Seawell whose box was graced with 42. The legislature really behaves better than we expected. Mr. Gaston was in New York at the time of his election, while Seawell and his brother from Fayetteville were both on the spot *electioneering* as hard as the Lord would let them! Seawell is not only infinitely inferior to Mr. Gaston in point of legal acquirements but he has neither the confidence nor the respect of the Profession generally. Lawrence and Lemay have been elected public printers. We have also had a glowing description of the proceedings of the internal improvement convention by one of its members who has but recently returned; but want of room compels us to defer a further notice until our next.

**Queen of Pearls.**—Dr. Fisher, of Moscow, in a work which he has recently published on the "Pearl Fisheries of Russia," describes a pearl, which is now in possession of a Greek Merchant, residing at Moscow, of the name of Zezima, which, he says, has not perhaps its equal. It was brought from the East Indies, and is kept in a rich casket. It weighs 27.78 arats, almost a quarter of an ounce; its perfectly spherical, and of a brilliant sur-

passing that of the most highly polished silver; it is transparent, and so smooth that when placed on a level surface, it continues rolling about like quicksilver.

## OBITUARY.

**DIED**, of Pneumonia Beliosa, at the residence of his mother, on Saturday 25, Nov. HUGH S. STEWART, Esq. President of the Tredell County Temperance Society. The subject of this notice was born 5th Nov. 1803, married 8th August, 1832 and died 25th Nov. following. He had been for several years a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, and an active and zealous friend, of the various benevolent societies of the day, cheerfully giving his money and himself to their support. At his death he was a beloved Superintendent of the Wallace Grove Sabbath School, in which his loss is irreparable; and we know we speak the sentiment of the school when we say his memory will be long cherished and his removal deeply regretted, by all the scholars.—He was much given to hospitality, had love without dissimulation; distributing to the necessity of the Poor. He was a good neighbor, liberal associate, kind and faithful friend, beloved and esteemed by all; but most beloved and most esteemed by those who knew him best. By his death his country and church have been deprived of a useful and valuable member; his relations of an affectionate kinsman; (for it was at the fire side his virtues shone most;) and the dear wife of his bosom of her all of earthly bliss—the man whom we saw a few months since, had her to the hymeneal altar; both of them full of expectation, and bidding fair for long life and much conjugal happiness; but alas! the heart that then beat warmly—the heart that loved her dearly is now mouldering unto dust. Truly earthly

"Pleasures are like poppies spread  
You seize the flower the bloom is shed  
Or like the snow—falls in the river  
A moment white then melts forever."

But "blessed be God" there are pleasures that shall never fade away, joys unspeakable and full of glory, upon the possession of which we believe our friend has entered. He called his dear and weeping companion to his bed, clasped her around the neck, and Committed her and herself into the hands of Jesus Christ; and in a few minutes ceased to speak forever; and in a few hours his ransomed spirit winged its way to Heaven, as we trust, where there is no more pain nor sickness nor deaths, because there is no more sinning there. He was in the earthly sanctuary of the Lord, where he delighted to be one sabbath before his death; and the following we hope he was in the upper sanctuary of God singing the song of Moses and the Lamb. The conflict was short and painful, but is now over forever. His death speaks to all who may read this sketch in language powerful as a voice from eternity "Be ye also ready" Watch, for you know neither the day, nor the hour wherein the son of man cometh."

[Communicated.]

## Prices Current.

SALISBURY, DEC. 6.

Cotton in seed 2.50 a 3.00, beeswax 17 a 00, feathers 30, tallow 8 a 10, corn 50 a 55, oats 20 a 25, wheat 1.00, flour 6.00, bacon 10, brandy 35 a 40, whiskey 35, butter 12 a 15.

FAYETTEVILLE, NOV. 27.

Peach brandy 55 a 60, apple do. 28 a 33, bacon 9 a 10 1-2, beeswax 17 a 17 1-2, coffee 13 a 15, cotton 11 a 12, corn 65 a 70, flaxseed 1.40 a 1.50, flour 5.25 a 5.75, feathers 34 a 36, iron 4.50 a 5.50, molasses 36 a 40, nails 6 a 6 1/2, sugar 10 1/2 a 12, loaf do. 15 a 18, salt 65 a 75, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 30 a 35, wool 19 a 20, cotton bagging 25, rope 8 a 10.

WILMINGTON, NOV. 26.

Cotton 13 1/2 a 13 3/4, flour 6.50 a 7.25, corn 50 a 60, tallow 10, beeswax 18, bacon 9 a 10, lard 11 a 12, salt 45 a 50, brandy 37 a 40, whiskey 34 a 35, sugar 10 a 10 1/2, coffee 14 a 15, molasses 35 a 37, butter 20 a 25.

RALEIGH, DEC. 3.

Flour 5.00 a 5.50, meal 55 a 60, bacon 8 a 9, corn, 2.75 a 3.00 per barrel, peach brandy 37 1/2, apple do. 30 a 32, whiskey 33 a 35, feathers 25.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 30.

Bacon 10 a 11, coffee 12 a 14, cotton 13 a 15, flour 6.50 a 6.75, corn 56 a 68, lard 11 a 12, molasses 35 a 40, sugar 10 a 11, brandy 35 a 42, oats 50 a 60, butter 12 a 20.

North Carolina money 1 1/4 a 1 1/2 pr. ct. discount.

Georgia, - - - 1 1/2 do.

COLUMBIA, NOV. 30.

Bacon 10 a 12, brandy 40 a 75, cotton 14.50 a 15.50, coffee 14 a 17, flour 9 a 10.00, lard 12 a 15, molasses 40 a 50, salt 75, sugar 8 a 14, tallow 10 a 12, whiskey 45 a 50.

Blank Warrants for Sale Here.

## NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of YOUNG NEGROES.

without any limit, during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale, would do well to apply to the subscriber, or his agents, before they make sale; for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal price, in Cash. The subscriber has no connexion, this year with Robert Huie, in the purchase of negroes.

JAMES HUIE.  
N. B. All letters addressed to the subscribers will be attended to as punctually as if application were made in person. In his absence Mr. Reeves, Postmaster, will contract for negroes and pay cash, and is authorised at all times to purchase for him; and an Agent will at all times be found at Doct. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte prepared to make purchases the same as if the subscriber were present.

Salisbury, N. C. July 12, 1833. J. H.

## PROPOSALS

For publishing at Chapel Hill, the village of the University of North Carolina.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER TO BE CALLED THE

**HARBINGER,**

TO BE PUBLISHED BY

**ISAAC C. PATRIDGE,**

Under the special supervision of the Professors of the University.

## PROSPECTUS.

THE plan has been already communicated to the members of gentlemen in different parts of the State, and the publisher has been encouraged to the prosecution of it by letters, not of approbation only, but of urgency. Some of the principal objects will be, to diffuse literary information with correct taste; to press the importance of popular and academic education, and explain their best methods; discretely, but with an independent freedom of stricture, to discuss subjects of which it is important to enlighten to enlighten the public mind; to publish event and circumstances occurring among ourselves that deserve notice; to exhibit science in popular forms that will solicit curiosity, and be generally intelligible; to promote the cause of Internal Improvement and to give a competent portion of the political and religious intelligence of the time, with a studious exclusion of all that is of a party character.

If we have not misapprehended public sentiment, an opinion has long existed, at least in many parts of our State, that a publication of this nature was properly to be expected from the site of its university, the express purpose of which is to cultivate and diffuse valuable and practical knowledge, as it is already treasured up, and is constantly increasing with the progress of time.

It is a common complaint with the publishers of periodical works that punctuality in remittance is less apt to be consulted in this than in most other species of business. The one now proposed, will be wholly without profit to any one, except the necessary remuneration to the publisher, and to those he shall employ for the mechanical execution of the work. A periodical paper in all its movements must by the very terms run against time, and every experienced and reflecting man knows the truth expressed by Doctor Johnson, that he who enters the lists with time for his antagonist, must toil with diligence not to find himself beaten. Every one who favors the Harbinger with his patronage, we hope will do it with presence of mind to the importance of fidelity in his remittance. On this the establishment must depend for its support.

The publisher would not enlarge on the qualities of the proposed periodical, even to excite in the bosoms of his fellow-citizens a disposition to give it countenance and support, lest while consulting that object, he might seem to expose himself to the charge of making vain promises, or raise expectations too high to be fulfilled. But that a paper of such a character as has perhaps been already imagined in the mind of his readers, is desirable in our State, he cannot but think few will deny.

It is now to be determined after this explanation, whether the proposed publication shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its commencement. It is requested of those gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent, and of others who may be disposed to promote the object, that they will consent to act for us in obtaining subscribers, either themselves personally, or by some friend who may be willing to undertake the task.

## CONDITIONS.

THE HARBINGER will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet, in the quarto form, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable yearly in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS, if payment is delayed six months after the commencement of each subscription year. The publication will be commenced as soon as 600 subscribers shall be obtained.

Persons holding subscription papers will please forward the names of subscribers by the first of April next.

All letters to be addressed (post paid) to the publisher at Chapel Hill, North-Carolina.

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will please give this prospectus an insertion and consent to act as our agent in procuring subscribers.

Chapel Hill, January 26th 1833.

## BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office

## JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.



## VARIETY.

### DEACON SLOCUM.

In a small village in New-Hampshire resided, about twenty years since, Deacon Lemuel Slocum, famous for piety, parsimony and property. A neighbour of his had met with some difficulties, and was obliged to have recourse to a loan. The Deacon gave him seventy-five dollars and took his note, with good security, for one hundred. Being unable to pay at the end of the year, the Deacon demanded a new note, as his custom was, embracing both principal and interest. The borrower remonstrated—but in vain. The usual declaration, that "he must provide for his family," and that, "if simple interest is just, compound interest is just," silenced every appeal to his justice or generosity.

The Deacon attended meeting as usual on the following Sabbath. On the afternoon of the same day, the excentric and talented Mr. ——— chose for his subject the admonitions of St. Paul to the Corinthian church, in the fifth chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians, and eleven verse.

The first part of the reproof, we must say in justice to the Deacon, was not applicable to him. Deacon Slocum was no fornicator nor a drunkard, in the common acceptance of the word. When the preacher, who had previously been usually languid, came to speak of the extortioner, he was very becomingly animated; so much so, that the whole congregation, the Deacon not excepted, was highly excited with wonder and curiosity. He pointed out the heinousness of the vice in the most faithful and glowing language. He charged his people not to think extortion less criminal because practiced by the respectable and influential; he warned them against the vicious examples of the wealthy; and declared that if they would wish to receive and deserve the approbation of Heaven, they ought in this, as in other things, to copy the bright example of the worthy and faithful brother and Deacon, Lemuel Slocum.

Prepared the Deacon was for the excentric ebullition of the pious exorter's fancy, he became amazed at this sudden development of his own peculiar excellencies, nor could he possibly guess, for some time at least, what might be the import of the Parson's digression.

"Brother Lemuel," said the Parson, "art thou an extortioner? No—Heaven forbid!" The preacher then descended on the sin of hypocrisy, and advised his audience still to copy the Deacon, in regard to sincerity, concluding with the question, "Brother Lemuel, art thou a hypocrite?—No—heaven forbid!"

The Deacon became alarmed, and the titling and whispering of the congregation were very far from removing his fears, that something more was meant than met the ear. But what was his dismay, when turning his eyes on the preacher, he beheld his fixed on him with the plainest expression of contempt and detestation! Still the discourse was continued, and still were the questions and exclamations reiterated. The members of his own household appeared absorbed in sorrow, while the rest of the auditory observed him with looks of horror. How deep was his remorse! But it was the remorse of detected guilt, not of sincere repentance. He would have spoken, but the shame of conscious guilt kept him dumb, and he was doomed to suffer, in silence, the excoriating satire of the preacher and the insufferable scorn of the assembly.

At this juncture, a genteel figure in black, entered the church, and walking up to the aisle, stood opposite the Deacon's pew, and in the most insinuating and agreeable manner, beckoning him to advance. Glad of an opportunity to escape, the Deacon went towards the stranger and followed him out of the house. Having walked a little distance, the generous stranger addressed the Deacon thus:

"My dear friend, I knew the unpleasant situation in which you were placed by yon senseless rabble, and their more senseless priest. I hastened to your relief, and have adopted this plan to relieve you of their insolence."

"I am thankful," said the Deacon, for your friendship; but I believe I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance."

"You think not," replied the other with a smile of pleasant sarcasm, "but you mistake; you and I have been long acquainted, nor can I think you can be ungrateful to me for the many kindnesses to you by refusing my request. In short, I find that you will more effectually serve my cause, by withdrawing from the church than by continuing in it; and the circumstances of this day fully authorize you to break terms with these contemptible minions."

"Your cause!" quoth the Deacon. "My cause," quoth the gentleman; for notwithstanding appearances, your exact will be followed by many, who will assist in building up my kingdom."

At the word "kingdom," the eyes

of the Deacon intuitively fell on the feet of his auditor.

"Mercy on me!" he exclaimed, "then you are—"

"The Devil," quoth the stranger, and seizing the Deacon, shook him so violently that he awoke, and perceived his wife in the act of rousing him to receive the benediction: he having prolonged his usual nap to the finale of the afternoon service.

From the Columbia Hive.

The following extraordinary language was used in relation to a clause in Gov. Lumpkin's message, by the representative of a nullification county in Georgia, a Mr. Alford:

"And if the declaration that the Nullifiers of Troup county, were traitors and enemies of the Union came from the throne of the executive or from the throne of the eternal God, it was false! (Loud cheers from the House and Gallery.)

We think this eloquent representative has rather overshot the sublime, and but for the "cheers from the house and gallery" we should suppose the eloquent gentleman had nullified even the faith of nullification itself.

**Fire!**—On Sunday evening last between 7 and 8 o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which had broken out in the kitchen of Mr. Stewart's dwelling house, near the Court House; which we are happy to state was completely subdued by the efforts and activity of our citizens and Fire Companies without the loss of any other building. The Rev. Mr. Buxton whom we mentioned some time since as having invented an instrument to extinguish fires, which he calls a Torpedo, applied one of them to that end of the kitchen next the house, and where the fire had not yet reached, with the most signal success; it blew the whole kitchen into a thousand fragments, and undoubtedly saved the dwelling house by arresting the progress of the fire in that direction, and enabling those upon the house to maintain their position in covering the roof with wet blankets.

Fayetteville Journal.

**Legislature.**—On Monday the 25th the Senate, after an interesting debate, agreed to the proposition of the other house to raise a joint select committee on the subject of a change in the Constitution of the State by a vote of 40 to 21.

Also, on the same day, Mr. Britain, of Burke, presented a bill to erect a new county, by the name of Yancy, which was read the first time and passed, and its further consideration postponed until Monday next.

On Tuesday, a bill was introduced in the House of Commons, by Mr. Alison, to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court; which passed its first reading.

On the same day, a petition was presented by Mr. Shepherd, praying the establishment of a Bank at Newbern; which was referred to the committee on Banks and the currency.

The committee of Internal Improvements, on the motion of Mr. Sewell, were, on Wednesday, instructed to enquire into the practicability and expediency of reclaiming the swamp lands belonging to the State.

Star.

**The Poles.**—The Washington Globe gives notice that about 300 Poles who, at the close of the late contest with Russia, took refuge in Galicia, where they have been supported by the Austrian Government, having expressed a wish in compliance with a proposal of the Emperor to emigrate to the United States, he has offered them a conveyance to our shores without expense. Two national vessels have been assigned to that service, and are probably now on their voyage, from the port of Trieste, to this country. It is understood that each one will receive from the Austrian Government, at the time of his landing in this country, a donation of about fifty dollars.—Sun.

**CAMBRIDGE, (Md.) Oct. 26—Painful.**—A distressing event occurred at Tobacco Neck, in this county, on Thursday of last week. At that place on the morning of that day, a young man by the name of William M. Jones, shot his sister. It appears that a gun which had remained unloaded in the house for some time, and which in mere playfulness, he frequently handled and "snapped," was, on the previous evening, charged by a neighbour and friend, preparatory to a contemplated sporting excursion. Unacquainted with this fact, the unfortunate young man, in an idle moment, innocently took up the gun and pulled the trigger. The sad consequence is

already stated; his sister never afterwards spoke, and died in a few hours, the hapless victim of her brother's unguardedness."

**A Token.**—The Utica Observer has been thrown to ecstasy by the receipt of a marriage notice for publication, flanked by "a bottle of wine and an elegant loaf cake." The Observer commends the precedent for imitation to all such as are in the mind to wed. Verily the Utica man is in the right, let it by all means be established as a law unchangeable as those of the Medes and Persians, that hereafter no couple shall be made happy without a similar donation to the Editor in whose Journal their felicity is recorded.

**Indian Difficulty.**—The Auraria (Geo.) Western Herald says, we understand that the Cherokees have killed the workmen, and burned the mills, which Col. Goodman was building near Ellijay in Gilmer county. We will not vouch for the truth of the report, but will either confirm or contradict it in our next.

Ch. Courier.

### DR. ISAAC BURNS.



hand, at the Salisbury

### Medical & Drug Store,

a good supply of Medicine and of Good quality; also some very excellent WINES, &c.; all which can be afforded on lower terms than at any other establishment of the kind in North Carolina.

### Notice.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers his LAND on which he now lives

### FOR SALE,

lying in the lower end of Iredeell county, on the waters of Neill's Creek, 12 miles south of Statesville, joining the land of Theophilus Simonton, William Falls and others, containing FIVE HUNDRED Acres of

### GOOD UP LAND,

with a good meadow, a good two story

### Dwelling House,



and other good out houses; and a good late

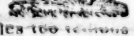
### APPLE ORCHARD.

The above lands will be sold at public vendue on the 7th day of January next, if not sold previous to that time at private sale.

### —ALSO—

will be sold, at the same time and place,

Hogs, Sheep, CATTLE,



and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

November 22, 1833.

JOHN FALLS, jr.

### Land for Sale.

UPON the Petition of Elkanah D. Austin and others, filed in the Court of Equity for Rowan County, and heard at October Term, 1833. A decree was made directing the Clerk and Master to sell the lands mentioned in said petition, upon a credit of twelve months for one half, and 18 months for the other half of the purchase money; upon condition that the purchaser shall give bonds with approved security for the purchase money on the day of sale.

### Notice

is hereby given, that said lands consisting of three adjoining tracts in all 287 1/2 acres, will be offered for sale at public Auction on the 30th day of December next, at Mocksville, on the terms above stated.

October 18, 1833.

SAM. SILLMAN, C. M. E.

106310

### Medicine and Surgery.

**DOCT. EDMUND R. GIBSON,** RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Concord and its vicinity, that he has located himself in the Town of Concord for the purpose of practising in the various branches of

Medicine and Surgery. He may be found at all times when not professionally engaged, at Mrs. Taan's TAVERN.

## NEW FALL GOODS, ALL CHEAP.

CADE & CRAIGE,

Are now receiving their

## FALL SUPPLY

And respectfully invite their friends and customers to CALL AND SEE!

There will be found a neat assortment of FINE AND LOW PRICED

Cloths  
Casimeres  
Plain Silk Vesting  
Figured do.  
Fine Marcellies do.  
London colored do.  
Buff and white Valencia do.  
Fine Satin faced do.

Silks, viz:  
Italian Lustring  
Pan de foi  
Satin faced Levantine  
Gros de Berlin  
Senechows  
Saratoga  
Colored Florence.

### —ALSO—

Flannels, Sattinets, Paddings, Circassians  
Bombazettes, Irish Linen (fine)  
New-style Calicoes, Dark Gingham  
Silk Velvet Belts, (a good assortment)  
Fancy Ribbons of all sorts  
Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves  
do. do. Assorted Hosiery  
Umbrellas, Spool and Floss Cotton, Sewing  
Silk, Pins, Needles, Beads, Tapes,  
Suspenders, Pocket Books  
Tooth Brushes, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description.  
Cologne Water, Bear's Oil  
Antique Oil, Fancy Soap, Snuff Boxes  
BUTTONS of all kinds

### DOMESTICS:

Bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Blue and fancy colored Plaid, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, white and colored Fustians, etc. etc. etc.

### Hardware and Cutlery,

—viz:—

Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives  
Scissors, Table and Traps, Axes, Augers  
Sawyers, Locks of all kinds, Tacks, Files  
Handsaws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Tea Trays,  
Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors  
Razor strops, Shaving boxes, spectacles.  
Silver spectacles, screws, Awls and Awl Blades  
Pincers, Hammers, Hinges of all kinds  
Drawing and Cutting Knives, Coffee Mills,  
Hors. Axes, Colins' superior ditto  
Bright and Blue Trace Chains, Halters ditto  
Castings, etc. etc. etc.

### Shoes. Shoes.

A good Assortment of all qualities of shoes,

### comprising

Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boy's, Girl's, and infant's SHOES.  
Gentlemen's, Pumps, Negro Shoes, etc. etc.

### —ALSO—

Ladies' best Prunella, Seal-Skin, and Morocco SHOES.

### Hats and Bonnets.

as follows:  
Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, at all prices Wool Hats; Fur, Cloth and Seal-Skin Caps  
Fancy Braid Bonnets, Super ditto, Tuscan ditto, Open-work ditto, Cypress ditto  
Fancy Cottage ditto, Dunstables  
Leghorns cut in the most fashionable shape.

### China, Glass, & Queens-ware.

Comprising a good Assortment.

### Groceries and other articles.

—SUCH AS—  
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar; Coffee, Tea  
Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Bar Soap, Nutmegs  
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Powder and Shot Bar  
Lead, Copal and Black Varnish Shoe Blacking,  
White Lead, Spanish Brown Prussian Blue,  
Window Glass, Putty Epsom and Glauber Salt,  
Camphor Assafoetida, Wool and Cotton Cards,  
Together with a quantity of articles too numerous to mention.

We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1833.

### \$25 REWARD,

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy called

KI, or SQUIRE,

lately bought of William Haden, while in the woods, and formerly belonging to Richard Van Eaton. The said boy is stout, black, and about 27 years old. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me in Salisbury by the 20th of January next, as soon as delivered.

JAMES R. HUIE, jr.

Salisbury, Nov. 22, 1833.

**BLANKS** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION For sale here.

## NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to

purchase a number of YOUNG NEGROES.

without any limit, during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale, would do well to apply to the subscriber, or his agents, before they make sale; for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal price, in cash. The subscriber has no connexion, this year, with Robert Huie, in the purchase of negroes.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as usual, as if addressed to Mr. Reeves, Postmaster. In his absence Mr. Reeves, Postmaster, is authorized at all times to purchase for him, and an Agent will at all times be found at Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte, prepared to purchase the same as if the subscriber were present.

Salisbury, N. C. July 11-1833.

J. H.

## PROPOSALS

For publishing at Chapel Hill, the village of the University North Carolina

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED

## HARBINGER

TO BE PUBLISHED BY

## ISAAC C. PATRICK

Under the special supervision of the of the University.

## PROSPECTUS.

THE plan has been already communicated to the members of gentlemen in different parts of the State, and the publisher has been encouraged to the prosecution of it by letters of approbation only, but of urgency. Some of the principal objects will be, to diffuse every information with correct taste; to present the importance of popular and academic education, and explain their best methods; to discuss subjects of which it is important to enlighten the public mind; to publish event and circumstances occurring among ourselves that deserve notice; to exhibit science in popular forms that will solicit curiosity, and be generally intelligible; and to give a competent portion of the political and religious intelligence of the time, with a judicious exclusion of all that is of a party character.

If we have not misapprehended public sentiment, an opinion has long existed, at least in many parts of our State, that a publication of this nature was properly to be expected from the site of its university, the express purpose of which is to cultivate and diffuse valuable and practical knowledge, as it is already treasured up, and is constantly increasing with the progress of time.

It is a common complaint with the publishers of periodical works that punctuality in attendance is less apt to be consulted in this than in most other species of business. The new proposed, will be wholly without exception any one, except the necessary remuneration to the publisher, and to those he shall employ for the mechanical execution of the work. A periodical paper in all its movements must be by the very terms run against time, and even experienced and reflecting man knows the truth expressed by Doctor Johnson, that he who battles the lists with time for his antagonist, must toil with diligence not to find himself beaten. Every one who favors the Harbinger with his patronage, we hope will do it with a present of mind to the importance of fidelity in his attendance. On this the establishment must depend for its support.

The publisher would not enlarge on the qualities of the proposed periodical, even excite in the bosoms of his fellow-citizens a position to give it countenance and support, lest while consulting that object, he might seem to expose himself to the charge of making vain promises, or raise expectations too high to be fulfilled. But that a paper of such character as has perhaps been already imagined in the mind of his readers, is desirable in our State, he cannot but think few will deny. It is now to be determined after this establishment, whether the proposed publication shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its commencement. It is requested of those gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent, and of others who may be disposed to promote the object, that they consent to act for us in obtaining subscribers, either themselves personally, or by the friend who may be willing to undertake the task.

## CONDITIONS.

THE HARBINGER will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet, in the quantity of THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS, if payment is delayed six months after the commencement of each subscription year. The publication will be commenced as soon as 600 subscribers shall be obtained.

Persons holding subscription papers will please forward the names of subscribers by the first of April next.

All letters to be addressed (post paid) to the publisher at Chapel Hill, North-Carolina. Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will please give this prospectus an insertion and consent to act as agents in procuring subscribers.

Chapel Hill, January 26th 1833.

## BLANK DEED

For sale at this Office

## JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFF.